Mr. Hessy M. Lawis, Montgomery, Alabama, is our general trailing agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee, assisted by

Mr. Heshy M. Lawis, Montgomery, Alabama, is our general traviling agent for the States of Alabama and Tennesnee, assisted by C. F. Lewis, James O. Lewis, and Sancka D. Lewis.

***Bare R. Isbaic E. Jakes, No. 182 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, is our general travelling agent, assisted by Wa. H. Weld, John Colliss, James Decound, J. Hamsiry, R. S. James Tage, D. Nex, E. W. Montest, S. E. W. Wiley, W. H. L. Watermann, Alex H. Carsoo, D. K. Muster, Beach, S. Swalf, T. Ashen, No. 1 Harrison street, Checkmant, Ohio, is our general collecting agent for the Western States and Texas, assisted by H. J. Thomas, William H. Thomas, Thos. M. James, Dr. A. J. Chilles, Geder Moneirs, and Richard Leare. Receipts of either will be good.

A FEW WORDS INTRODUCTORY.

There has been no period during our national career when the public mind has been so agitated and divided upon political, religious, and social topics as during the last few years. The perfect liberty of speech, and the entire freedom of the press, which are so fully guarantied to every man by our written constitutions and laws, and by the very genius of the government itself, have stimulated the minds of men to a freedom of thought, to a boldness of inquiry, to a habit of daring analysis and research, never before equalled in the history of our race. Men seem determined to sound the profoundest depths of things in heaven, on the earth, and in the waters under the earth But in this process many of them have adopted very questionable rules. By some, the Book of Ages is rejected. What was heretofore considered settled, or taken for granted, as rules and principles of human action, are utterly discarded and thrown aside. They have set up standards and guides of their own. They have learned to read the works of creation by a new alphabet, and to interpret the laws of Providence and Nature by methods of their own invention. A "higher law" than the Bible is now to govern in religion and morals; and a bastard patriotism, born of impudence and fanaticism, lifts itself above the constitutions and the laws, and prescribes how far, and when these shall be binding upon them and control their actions. What is the practical result of all this? Liberty, in some places, has run into licentiousness. Reason is almost dethroned. Atheistic dogmas, in fidel theories, the most absurd and impracticable doctrines in religion and politics, licentiousness and immorality in a thousand forms, are propagated and discussed with a vehemence and zeal which threaten to derange and destroy many of the long-established usages and institutions of Christian society.

Mormonism, abolitionism, free-soilism, spiritual rappings, women's rights, socialism, free-loveism. and know-nothingism, have sprung up from this corrupt state of political profligacy and religious infidelity, and are now, by their combined efforts, madly bent on ruling or ruining the country. No true patriot, no sober-minded Christian, no good man, no peace-loving, orderly citizen, can look upon this state of things without a sentiment of the deepest anxiety, and a feeling of the most profound disgust. The mad spirit of fanaticism and intolerance has made itself sectional, and directs its efforts against existing institutions and particular parts of the Abolitionism, under its new name of blackrepublicanism, has at last drawn to its aid every hostile element in religion and politics, to assist it in its fiendish warfare on the rights of the South. The pulpit, and a portion of the press, in some of the northern States, have joined the unholy and treason able league, and are now working with furious zeal for the accomplishment of their ruinous purposes Even two or more sovereign States, yielding to the madness of the hour, have not hesitated to aid the schemes of these fanatical plotters against the peace and integrity of the Union.

Now, we recite these things here, at the very threshold of our labors, that we may declare our position and our purpose. We shall resist these un justifiable and wanton attacks on our vested rights and established law to the last extremity. We shall vindicate the supremacy of the law, sustain the great principles of democratic republican government. maintain the integrity of the Union, and defend the constitutional rights of all parts of the coun try, with all the zeal and energy that we pos sess. This mission we shall endeavor faithfully to fulfil; and to the performance of this duty we nothing but death can relax. We know that the cause which we espouse is the cause of justice, of equal rights, of established law, of morality, of truth, of the religion of the Bible, and the happiness and welfare of the whole country. The absolute sovereignty of the people; the separate sovereignty and political equality of the States; the responsibility of the public servant to his constituents and to the laws : and the absolute right of the people of the Territories freely to select and adopt that form of State polity which they may consider best calculated to promote their own happiness and sustain their own rights, are great doctrines of the national democratic party, as necessary as they are just, and will at all times be maintained by us in all their amplitude and vigor. It was upon the issues and principles springing out of these doctrines that the last presidential campaign was fought. We obtained a signal victory-a victory the good effects of which are already visible throughout this empire of States. It was a victory obtained on right principles, and is better than many victories obtained on false issues, false principles, or no principles at all.

CONNECTICUT.

In comparing (says the Journal of Commerce) the returns of the recent congressional election in Connecticut with the corresponding election two years ago we were too liberal in the majority we conceded to Mr. Dean, the republican candidate, in the New London and Windham districts. It now appears that his majority is only 1,023, whereas we allowed him (the returns not being then received) 2,000. Making this seprention the comparison will stand as follows:

For. maj. in 1855. 1. Hartford and Tolland co's 667 2. New Haven and Middlesex-1,958 3. New London and Windham-4,178 4. Fairfield and Litchfield1,999	Deng. maj. in 1857. 516	Fus. maj. in 1857. 456 1,023
Fusion majority in 18558,802 Do in 1857 946	533	1,479 533

Democratic gain ----- 7,856 F. maj. '57- 946 Almost eight thousand gained, and less than one thousand left. On the gubernatorial vote the democratic gain is much larger, being about ten thousand, The members elect from Connecticut to the next

Charles A.

House of Representatives are as follows: 1st, district. Ezra Clark, jun., fusion.
2d do Samuel Arnold, democrat.
3d do Sidney Dean, fusion.
4th do W. D. Bishop, democrat.

THE THIRTEENTH VOLUME OF THE WASHING-TON UNION .-- TO OUR DEMOCRATIC FRIENDS.

We commence the thirteenth volume of the Unio with new type and other typographical changes, which we are inclined to believe that our many thousand readers will regard as improvements. Within the last eighteen months the circulation of the daily and country issues of the Union has more than doubled; and with the increased resources thus placed at our disposal, we will be enabled, with adantage to our readers and with profit we hope to ourselves, to carry into effect all the arrangements we have contemplated to make the Union still more acceptable to our democratic friends. Negotiations are now pending to secure the services of intelligent and reliable correspondents at important points at nome and abroad; and while no small space in our olumns will be devoted to political subjects, and the political topics and events of the day, the distinctive features of a news journal will not be lost sight of. Our summary of foreign and domestic inelligence, whether received by the telegraph or the mails, will be prepared with great care, and, we have reason to believe, will be found full, complete, and

satisfactory in every essential particular. The subscription price of the Daily Union is ten lollars per annum. The Tri-Weekly (published semiweekly during the recess of Congress) is five dollars per annum, and contains all the reading matter which appears in the Daily. The Weekly Union is furnishd to subscribers at the low rate of one dollar per annum, and is justly regarded as the cheapest political paper in the world. It is a large and handsomelyprinted sheet, and contains as much reading matter in the course of a twelvemonth as would make twelve ordiary octavo volumes. It will be found to possess the adrantages of both a political and a family newspaper. The nost important political articles of the Daily issue are transferred to the Weekly, and during the sitting of Congress a careful abstract of the daily proceedings of the two houses is prepared exclusively for its columns. It contains, besides all the important State papers of the year, election returns from every State in the Union, speeches of distinguished democrats in and out of Congress, interesting correspondence, a full summary of foreign and domestic news, and from week to week such information in regard to the agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests of the country as will be found, we think, of particular

That the Weekly Union is appreciated in the most abstantial manner by democrats in every section of the Union, we desire no better evidence than is furnished by its rapidly-increasing circulation. Withn eighteen months twenty thousand new names have been added to the subscription list, and, with the slightest exertion on the part of our friends, its circulation can be increased to one hundred thousand copies before the close of the year. Will our friends exert themselves? Of the value of the Weekly Union to correct misrepresentations, expose falsehood, dispel eror, and to bring before the people the principles and measures of the democratic party in all their implicity, purity, and abiding strength, we have testimony, as abundant as it is flattering, from nearly every congressional district in the United States. This testimony is, of itself, the strongest argument which we could offer of the necessity of promptly extending the sphere of our conceded usefulness. We make this appeal not from the selfish consideraions of pecuniary gain-as the subscription price of the Weekly Union is so low as to barely cover the cost of printing and the white paper-but from motives which we think will be understood and appreciated by democrats everywhere.

In conclusion, we desire to say a few words to our subscribers and to such of our friends as may hereafter become subscribers. There is now owing o the Union establishment upwards of seventy thousand dollars for back subscriptions. These enornous arrearages are the result of the credit system. With the new volume upon which we have entered that system is abandoned, and hereafter the business of the establishment will be conducted on strictly cash principles. No subscriptions for the Daily, Semi-Weekly, or Weekly issue will be received unless accompanied with the advance payments. These are ow the terms of the Union, and to these terms we intend metably to athere in every instance. Bills will shortly the sent to delinquents in and out of the city; and as they must perceive the necessity of the course we have adopted, we confidently hope that they will, by a prompt liquidation of their indebtedness, and a renewal of their subscriptions by advance payments, and a restant of their subscriptions by advance payments, and a restant of their subscriptions by advance payments, and a restant of their subscriptions by advance payments, and privileges, of whatever character, they enjoy to-day, have been granted by us to them one by one, with jealousy, charity, and in slow and feeble instalments. In some States, however, the negro has been more and more circumscribed, placed under greater and greater disabilities, whilst in others his freedom has been gradually but cautiously enlarged. But in none-even in ranting Massachusetts, who has claimed the sinaid us in the responsibilities we have incurred and the labors we have undertaken.

NEW GRENADA

We published yesterday a brief abstract of the laest intelligence received from New Grenada. The Panama Star and Herald of the 3d inst. contains copious extracts from the papers of that country, which indicate, we regret to observe, a most unsatisfactory state of feeling there in relation to the question of the Isthmus outrages, now pending between New Grenada and the United States. There seems to be no reaon to doubt that negotiations with reference to our claim have been broken off in a most offensive manner, and that Mr. Morse is on his return home.

The new government of the country (President Ospina's) was to be inaugurated April 1st. Our latest dates from Bogota are to the 6th March. What may be the disposition of the new government on this subject, or how far it will participate in the views of its predecessor, we are unable to determine. But, without reference to these considerations, we have no doubt that it will be thought prudent to despatch a doubt that it will be thought prudent to despatch a sufficient naval force to the Isthmus, in order to watch events, and to protect American interests in any emergency which may arise.

"To this end he should be admitted to the full exercise of the elective franchise; be made eligible to any office in the gift of the State or Union, and, if his qualifications are superior to his fellows, be promoted to them.

"To this end he should be admitted to the jury box.

"To this end he should be admitted to the jury box.

"To this end he should be at once admitted to the full exercise of the elective franchise; be made eligible to any office in the gift of the State or Union, and, if his qualifications are superior to his fellows, be promoted to them.

"To this end he should be admitted to the full exercise of the elective franchise; be made eligible to any office in the gift of the State or Union, and, if his qualifications are superior to his fellows, be promoted to them.

any emergency which may arise. LOOK AT HOME.

One of the objections (says the Harrisburg Union) made to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case is, that it declares negroes not to be citizens. There is nothing either novel or monstrous in this. Our own State constitution, under which our own black republicans "live and breathe and have their being," virtually declares the same doctrine. Negroes are not citizens in the State of Pennsylvania-none but free white men are; and yel our virtuous republicans pass over this fact and indignantly assail Judge Taney, a man whose character tands above reproach, and whose semine has never been soiled by a single corrupt act, for expressing an opinion in 1857 which the constitutional convention of Pennsylvania declared as early as 1838.

Senator Hunter, of Virginia, has accepted an invitation to address the two literary societies of the Virginia Military Institute on the 4th day of July.

The following article, from the Rock Island (Illiois) Argus, on the Dred Scott case, is so well reaned and eloquently put, that we have great pleasure in transferring it to our columns. It is gratifying to know that loyalty and fidelity to the constitution and the laws are confined to no particular part of the Union, but that even in the midst of fanaticism and treason there are brave, sound, national democrats to proclaim the doctrines of the party of the constitution and of truth :

"THE DRED SCOTT CASE .- No decision has for a ger tion created a deeper sensation throughout the country than the one given in the late appeal from the Missour than the one given in the late appeal from the Missouri district. The questions naturally, if not legitimately, arising under this appeal, and which the court of last resort has deemed it proper and imperative to settle, have for twenty years gradually encroached upon the public attention; indeed, some of them have attained such a preponderance as to divide the North into two great and contending parties.

"The indignant protest with which this decision, or rather the basis of it, is received by perhaps a majority of the northern branch of the Union, is not a matter of surprise. It was expected by the best informed minds, and due preparations made for the impending shock. The

tue preparations made for the impending shock. The smoke of the late political conflict had not yet cleared up, and the passions which it arrayed had by no means sub-sided. The public mind is still blind from the fury of its fanaticism, and in no respect qualified to pronounce upon the judgment of the Supreme Court. The storm which now rages is not, therefore, to be regarded as ominous, nor can it wisely be held to be prophetic of a crusade

"Without assuming to prescribe the limits of the whole field, we shall take such a survey as to bring it within the

"The first duty of the citizen is to acquiesce in the opinion of the Supreme Court. That opinion may be erroneous, for at best it is nothing more than the perfection of human reason; but, whether erroneous or not, it must be regarded for the present as possessing the force of law and entitled to its respect. Our belief as to its correctness does not affect our obligation to yield to it, and at all times to sustain it.

"The second duty of the citizen is to defend the character of the highest tribunal known to his country, that neither our confidence in it nor the authority of it may be lessened. Its purity and capacity must not be called in question—both are without reproach and both above im-

The third duty of the citizen is to refrain from all de nunciation against either the opinion or the court. Un-less we possess the learning and ability to investigate the points involved, and dedicate them to the task, we have no moral right to pronounce upon the validity or inva-lidity of the decisions of the bench, or to claim for our lidity of the decisions of the bench, or to claim for our dicta in so doing any weight upon the public mind. To feel a full confidence in our deductions, or to inspire it in others, we must be conscious of bringing to the inquiry as high qualifications as distinguish the federal tribunal. Few, very few, even of the legal minds of our country, are clothed with these qualifications. Hence, taken in the aggregate, small indeed is the number of those who can, with any show of consistency, aspire to sit in judgment upon the opinions of the Supreme Court, to try it as a jury of peers.

"Under this view of the case, the presumption and insolence of no inconsiderable portion of the partisan press

solence of no inconsiderable portion of the partisan press seem almost incredible. Every contemptible sheet which hisses from the ruins of covert treason has found a tongue, hisses from the ruins of covert treason has found a tongue, and, true to its first great type, whispers meretricious sophisms in the ear of baser ignorance and credulity. Oracles of editorial wisdom have been established over every dark fountain, and their prophetic words, transfered to leaves, are scattered from end to end of the land. Men who have never betrayed any divine instincts or intelligence have suddenly become the priests of Apollo, and filled the world with legal knowledge; women who have never surprised their friends with sense and sensibility even in the nursery, have leaped upon the judicial tripod, and, in a travail of inspiration, given law to our lawgivers and lessons to our courts.

awgivers and lessons to our courts.

"And what next? This inquisition, blind and mad as it is, which has foisted itself into the pulpit and the forum, may be soon expected to sit with veiled face, in mockery of common sense and common decency, upon the last relics of constitutional liberty. A blow aimed at the authority of the third great branch of the general govern-ment, the judiciary, is tantamount to a blow struck at the heart of all law and order. Undermine the respect and confidence which have been and must ever, for the the heart of an law and confidence which have been and must ever, for the safety of human rights, be felt for and in the adjudications of the highest federal court, and you have taken the first step in the overthrow of the government. The legislative and executive branches may survive, but of what avail when the administration of the laws is denied

to the people?

"Because a decision startles our convictions or conflicts." "Because a decision startles our convictions or confiners with views which we have long entertained, it does not follow that it is wrong, or that we are commissioned by revelation or law not to respect and sustain it. In the late opinion pronounced in the Dred Scott case, that which perhaps more than any other wounded northern entiment is the declaration that persons of African de cent are not citizens of the United States, and cannot herefore, bring suits in the courts thereof. Assuming the contrary to be true, which is not the fact, the practi al effect of the decision is of little or no mo ul effect of the decision is of little or no moment to either the negro or the white. The African never has in the his-tory of the republic, and never will, enjoy the same and equal franchises with ourselves, in the social, civil, and political relations of life. The citizens, legislatures, and courts of every State, North and South, have never held the sons of Ham to be equal—fellows and brethren. The gular merit of being the great nursing mother of the children of Ham'—has he been permitted to share but a tithe of the liberties of the freeman.

"The decision of the Supreme Court does not, therefore, deny any franchise to the African which he has hitherto exercised, and to which, by reference to the treaterto exercised, and to which, by reference to the treat ment he has received from the States, we are authorize claiming him to be justly and constitutionally entitled the chaining min to be justly and constitutionally entitled.

He has not at any period been regarded as a citizen, in the proper and honorable sense of the term, whether of the Union or of a State. The sovereignty with which that name is clothed by the 'daw and practice of the realm' has always been, as it must in the ordination of Providence be, in the case of the African, 'shorn of its fair and full proportions.'

proportions.'
"It is not invariably safe to argue against a conclusio from the consequences likely to follow from its adoption; but we cannot deny ourselves, in the issue new raised, a peep into the results which, in subordination to an honest consistency, must necessarily flow from the doctrine that the negro is a citizen, and entitled to the rights of

the same.
"The first result proceeding from this doctrine would "The first result proceeding from this doctrine would be to wipe out from our statute-books and court records any and all laws and decisions touching the free African, as a distinct and peculiar member of the body politic.

"The second result springing from this doctrine would be, not to restore, for he never possessed them, but to invest the free negro with all the powers and privileges with which the white citizen is clothed.

"To this end he should be at once admitted to the full

"To this end he should be admitted to the jury box, the bar and bench, on a footing with the most favored.
"To this end he should be received into our schools and academics, our churches and pulpits, to our clinics and sick beds, our houses and our tables.
"To this end he should fellowship with our sons, form alliances with our daughters, and generally claim and receive the love and sympathy, the attention and civilities which his physical and intellectual abilities deserve and demand.

demand.

"In urging home these wholesome but painful applications of the doctrine at issue, our republican friends must
seek to enter no disclaimer. If the free African is a citizen of the realm, he is, in the eye of reason and justice,
entitled to the rights, and all the rights, of a citizen. It
will not be enough to talk about the inalienable and
equal rights of the negro—about his being a citizen, a
co-sovereign with ourselves—whilst we deny to him the
essential and dearest privileges of a freeman, and treat
him not as one of and with us, but as an allerand bondsman. You cannot satisfy either him or your consciences man. You cannot satisfy either him or your co by giving him half the loaf when be is entiti

"Giving him the whole loaf let us look at him. He

our alogs and offices. From these he passes to the army and navy, to the bench and currule chair. In all these relations he must in all respects be esteemed and treated as his peers are. His wife must mingle with our wives his children with our children, till the republican myth of absorption shall be realized, and his bones be our bones, and his flesh be our flesh.

"But we do not desire to follow the track of the doctrine at issue through all its feetback and arrive and entire the same through all its feetback and arrive and entire and entire

"But we do not desire to follow the track of the doc-trine at issue through all its fascinating and endearing bearings. We have caught a glimpse of the 'good time' just now prayed for by the republicans, and shall be con-tent to close our eyes upon the genial old visions of Sam-bo which refreshed the last lingering glance of our fathers, and in benignant charity assigned him the lot which an ancient word of prophecy provided for the 'sons of Ham.'"

THE SOUND DUES.

We suppose that the abolition of the Danish Sound dues may be regarded as a fact accomplished. It is understood that the capitalization of them proposed by Denmark has been accepted by the European governments interested, and that a treaty has been signed with the United States, by the terms of which, in consideration of the payment of an inconsiderable amount of money, (\$393,000,) this annoyance to our commerce is to be forever discontinued. The treaty must await, of course, the approval of the Senate; but of this, and the necessary appropriation by Congress of the sum stipulated to be paid, there can be no reasonable doubt; and we take it for granted, therefore, that the "Belt and Sounds" will be and remain free of toll from the opening of navigation

It is gratifying to remember that this concession to the commerce of the world was initiated by the measures of our own government; and it marks, also, the spirit of the age that it has been accomplished by Denmark and the other powers interested through peaceful negotiations, and without a resort to arms.

MISSISSIPPL

At a meeting of the democracy of Tishomingo county, Mississippi, held on the 23d ultimo, among the resolutions unanimously adopted were the follow

Resolved. That this meeting cordially endorse the sou

conservative, and national administration of Franklin Pierce.

Resolved, That we hail with pride and pleasure the elec Resolved, That we hall with pride and pleasure the elec-tion of Buchanan and Breckinridge as a signal triumph of the true principles of the democratic party—a triumph of national over sectional principles, of the constitution over fanaticism—and calculated to preserve and perpetu-ate our national Union by recognising the equal rights of all sections, by no infringement on the rights of any, and by looking solely to the preservation of the Union and the constitution.

our present representative in Congress, our approval of his course as such; and assure him that he has well mer-ited the respect of his constituency. Resolved, That in the inaugural address of President

Buchanan we recognise the true principles of the consti-tution and the ancient spirit of that instrument, and also the foreshadowing of a policy for the administration of the government that will perpetuate its unity and pros-

perity.

Resolved, That his excellency J. J. McRae, in his administration of the executive department of the govern-ment, has exhibited talent of the highest order, and an administrative ability hard to excel, with a heart as pa-triotic and true as beats in the breast of any of the sons

PROGRESS OF THE REACTION We copy the following from the Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer of the 11th instant :

"The democrats in Vermillion got up early election "The democrats in Vermillion got up early election day, and having a straight ticket opposed by an unadulterated black republican one, took their coats off and went to work. The candidate on the latter ticket for treasurer of the town was C. L. Burton, the member of the house of representatives elected two years ago by a large majority. The result is that every democratic ticket is chosen by majorities ranging from 5 to 25 votes. The same fate will visit many of the fusion members when the records induce them eart fell."

ANOTHER VERSION.

We find the following in the Philadelphia Argus: "Our worthy friend, Col. Richard B. Jones, of the Exchange Hotel, of this city, who has just returned from a brief visit to Kansas, gives a most favorable account of the state of affairs in the new Territory. While there he ascertained from the most intelligent and well-informed citizens of Kansas that the sad stories about border ruffanism, and the disorganized state of society, were all bosch, gotten up to answer the purposes of the dema-gogues who cannot live save by agitation and excitement. gogues who cannot live save by agnation and excitement. The sooner the mass of the people understand this fact the better it will be for the country. From Col. Jones's statement, Kansas is a most desirable country both for the mechanic and farmer. The country is rapidly improving and increasing in population. All kinds of workand increasing in population. A wanted, and the best prices paid.

The Providence Journal, an opposition paper, in amenting on the result of the Connecticut tion, says "both parties are rejoicing over it," and afterwards frankly admits a truth, unpalatable to its party, thus :

"We think the democrats have good cause for their

FROM THE GADSDEN PURCHASE.

The San Francisco Herald is permitted to make the following extracts from a private letter dated Tubac. (Gadsden purchase.) February 21, 1857 :

We are progressing well in our explorations and ope-ions. The Arayaca rancho lately purchased for the company contains many silver mines of rich ores, besides some gold placers and copper and lead mines.

"We have lately discovered and occupied ten veins of silver ore near the Ceno Colorado, between Sopiri and La Arayaca. of premising richness. The princingly vein

silver ore near the Ceno Coforado, between Sopiri and La Aravaca, of promising richness. The principal vein, named, in honor of our old friend and President, 'The Heintzleman mine,' yields upon assay thirty marcos to the carga of three hundred pounds, or nearly \$100 in sil-ver to the one hundred pounds ore; the ore is abundant, and we have a force of Mexican miners employed in its extraction, but have no bellows or means of smelting and refigine.

refining.
"The territory is in a very bad condition. Apaches continue to traverse it in large bands of 50 to 150. About 5,000 head of stock are carried out of Sonora per annum by these marauders, to say nothing of captives and booty. The government of Mexico and people of Sonora are at their mercy. It would be a wise and liberal policy in our government to purchase Sonora, whip out these marauders, protect the people, and develop the resources of that silver State.

'In another letter, dated from the Colorado, the writer is exceedingly securing as to the content of Sonora.

ter is exceedingly sanguine as to the great mi sources of the new Territory."

THE STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA

The New York Journal of Commerce says : "We learn that the repairs of the cylinder-head of the steamship Niagara have been so far completed that it is expected this noble ship will be in readiness for sea next Saturday. Captain Hudson, her commander, is so much interested in the success of the great telegraphic enterprise for which she is designated, that he will, if possible, obtain permission from the Navy Department to proceed direct to England without a preliminary trial trip.

"Prof. Morse, of telegraphic renown, will accompany the ship on this expedition. No other civilians of note

the ship on this expedition. No other civilians of note will go out in her. Mr. Peter Cooper, who expected to go, will not be able to do so."

s a tree in the South Sea Islands which produces readymade shirts. The natives cut off pieces of the tree about two feet long, from which they draw off the bark, as of chestnut, to make whistles. Each man selects a tree near his own diameter, so that the shirt may be a good fit, When the bark is off, they cut a hole in each circle, to The following correspondence appears in the Dayton (Ohio) Courier of the 8th instant:

DAYTON, April 8, 1857.

Editors of Empire: The Dayton Journal of this morning contains a copy of a letter addressed to me by L. D. Campbell, relative to the pending contest, and delivered yesterday. Engaged in the trial of the "Cooper will case," I have not had leisure to reply at once, as I propose to do at the earliest day possible. But as he has seen fit to I have not had leisure to reply at once, as I propose to do
at the earliest day possible. But as he has seen fit to
hand over his letter for publication for effect, without
waiting for an answer, I enclose you meantime an earlier
correspondence between us, which came to a sudden and
abrupt termination, as I have failed to discover that the
letter in this morning's Journal is in any way a reply to
mine of January 12, 1857. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

The following "Card" was published in the Washington Union on the 13th of December, 1856:

ton Union on the 13th of December, 1856;

A Card.—In the proceedings of Congress on the 8th instant I observe that Hon I. D. Campbell is reported as saying that one negro vote was given in this district, and that that vote was cast for me. This whole statement is an unqualified falselood. Not one solitary negro or mulatto voted for me, as the testimony will clearly establish. This Mr. Campbell well knows. Instead of one, more than twenty mulattoes and persons of color did vote in this district at the October election. DAYROX, Ohio, Dec. 10, 1856.

At 3 o'clock, p. m., the 12th of January, 1857, John

G. Lowe, esq., banded to me the following note from the Hon. Lewis D. Campbell:

House of Represenvatives Washington, Jan. 6, 1857. See: On the 8th of December, addressing this Hot

Sit: On the Sth of December, addressing this House on the President's annual message, I made the following responses to questions propounded to me by members. I extract them from the official report as published in the Congressional Globe of the following morning, (which is correct.) I send you herewith a copy of the paper:

"Mr. Campull, of Ohio. I believe—and I have had occasion to look into this subject since the election—that there was one negret value given in my own district. But

here was one negro vote given in my own district; that s, a vote was east by a man who, being more of the dack than of the white blood, was not authorized to vote under that decision of our courts. "A Voice. Who did he vote for ?

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio. I am credibly informed that

"Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio. 1 am credibly informed that he voted for my opponent."

I have to request you to inform me explicitly whether you have intended to stigmatize my statement as an "na-qualified falsehood?" or in any way to dispute its correctqualified fulsehood? or in any way to dispute its correct-ness. I do this because I observe in the papers "a card" over your name, dated "Dayton, Ohio, December 10, 1856," which was, perhaps, called forth by an imperfect abstract of my remarks which was sent out by telegraph reporters, and which is understood to be an assault upon

Respectfully, &c., LEWIS D. CAMPRELL. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, Esq., Dayton, Ohio.

On the same afternoon of the 12th of January, 1857, the following reply to Mr. Campbell's note was delivered to Mr. Lowe by my friend, Col. Edward A. King : DAYTON, (Ohio.) January 12, 1857

Yours of the 6th inst. has just been handed to me

by John G. Lowe, esq.

In reply: My card of December 10, 1856, published in the Washington "Union" of the 13th of December, one month ago to morrow, was predicated upon an abstract of your remarks in the New York Herald of December 9. of your remarks in the New York Herald of December 9, 1856, containing the assertion that one negro voted, and voted for me. I am not aware of anything in that card requiring interpretation. It was intended to charge the statement published as an "unqualified falsehood," and thereby "to dispute its correctness." I did not see the official report "of your speech with the qualification annexed" till three weeks later. Nor did I at the time know that you had intended that I had in the recent cancer in this little is non-zero to this little in some year. know that you had intowated that I had in the recent can-vass in this district, in any way or to any extent, evaded the issues, and especially had contended that "the friends of freedom for Kansas would have in me a better and more reliable friend on the floor of Congress than in you," or I should have met that charge also with an exceller ordicit controllerion. equally explicit contradiction.

Yours, C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

Hon, L. D. CAMPBELL, Washington, D. C. With my reply to Mr. Campbell this corresponder

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

NEW ORLEANS, April 8, 1857 An election for one associate justice of the supremourt, and for six district judges, occurred in this city

vesterday, and resulted in the success of the know noth gs. The democrats made no nominations, but voted or gentlemen of high rank and reputation, who had been brought forward, irrespective of party, by our leading nerchants and lawyers. The know-nothings nominated an out-and-out ticket, the most of their candidates being better known as partisans than as jurists. We hope for the best; but this result -this overthrow of the oldest, the ablest, and most respectable members of the profes sion, by the mere decree of a combination of clubs-is regarded on all sides as a public calamity. No violence occurred at the polls that I am apprized of, but the recollection of recent outrages, and the general dread of organized ruffianism, deterred quiet people from voting The upright men of the know-nothing party confess that in spite of themselves, he has command of the city. Everything here would have a downward tendency, but for the great resources that spring from our position. Nature has mapped New Orleans down as the great me tropolis of the South and West; and great she is, and will , in spite of bad administration, grinding taxation, and municipal misrule. The Southern Pacific railroad seems to be making a sensation. Its recent reorganization has been fortunate. It has now in this city "a local habitation and a name. The new president, George 8. Yerger, esq., is emphatically a man of move-He is originally of Nashville; came to Mississippi in 1835, or thereabouts, and in the financial revulsion that overtook that State during the disastrous era of

The address of the Hon. Mr. Hilliard so long the hon ored and distinguished leader of the opposition in Ala hama has been received here with much satisfaction His approval of the national and conservative character of the present administration, and his appeal to all southern men to rally around it for the safety of the constitution and the Union, will not be made in vain. There is tion and the Union, will not be made in vain. There is no man in the South who exercises a greater influence on public opinion, and especially over that wide-spread, intelligent, and influential portion of our community connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. His fraternal relations with that body are well understood. He is one of the most eloquent expounders of their faith. At the late general conference in Alabama his affecting appeals and reminiscences dissolved that grave and enlightened assembly into tears, and carried their judgments along with their sympathies; and sure I am that now, when he addresses us on the vital concerns of the now, when he addresses us on the vital concerns of the are full of the 'pure juice of the grape.

fortune at the bar. He is a man of tried integrity, capa

undertakes, and never undertaking anything without

first closely calculating the results. The press-here

very able and all-powerful when united-and the people

and I have unlimited confidence in his capacity and

and the exertions of the latter, contributed no little to the auspicious result of the election. This recognition of the patriotism of the old-line whigs, and the homage so appropriately offered to an illustrious memory, are very gratifying to the democracy of the South. We are not when the park is on, admit is arms. The shirts do not require any washing, and it is arms. The shirts do not require any washing, and is a more convenient article for the patriotism of the old-line whigs, and the homage so tarching, and ironing, and a more convenient article for the patriotism of the old-line whigs, and the homage so proprietely offered to an illustrious memory, are very duces bread-fruit, so that a fellow may get his board and disappointed in the magnificantly of the Persident. admit his arms. The shirts do not require any washing, the auspicious result of the election. This recognition of

The Hon. John Slidell, for so many years the dist ished leader of our party in Louisiana, returned hor guished leader of our party in Louisiana, returned home a few days since. He is received with great warmth and coordiality, but declines all public demonstrations. No man living enjoys more thoroughly the confidence of his party and the devotion of friends. We confide in his talents, his judgment, and integrity, and he word has ever proved sacred and inviolable. He never deceives his friends. In a few days, I understand, Senator Sideli will leave for the northern and western parishes, where his friends, and constituents currectly decire. his friends and constituents earnestly desire to see him

Mr. Benjamin, I believe, has not yet returned. The senators from Mississippi, you will notice, are dered public festivals, and Gov. Brown is welcomed every where with salvos of artiflery and public receptions. Hi health appears delicate, but I trust he will speedily to the hospitable people who love

OUR ALEXANDRIA CORRESPONDENCE

ALEXANDRIA, (Wednesday evening.) April 15, 1857.

The principal feature of the times to-day has been the rind. Captain Price, of the Page, says that it has been the roughest day that he has ever experienced on the Potomac. In fact, it has been right breezy. It he seemed as if the wind would blow all the water out of the canal into the river, and out of the river over into Mary land; and if there is any fertility in Alexandria de Maryland plantations undoubtedly have the benefit of i this season, unless it has been blown too far. The rive steamers kore struggled through their regular trips in a r-regular manner, but the soil craft have kept close to their docks, or rode at anchor with bare poles. Every thing and everybody have been holding on to somethic

to keep from migrating.

No further arrivals of importance have transpired eith on the river or canal. The schooner Vashti Sharp, men tioned in my last, commanded by Captain Sharp, is from Savannah, Georgia, and brings lumber for Waters & Zimmerman. She experienced very heavy weather, and los

some of her deck loading overboard.

The schooner Hannsh Matilda, Captain Andrews, is expected to sail to-morrow for New York, with flour from erry, Georgetown, and Eldridge, Alexandria, Abboit & Dodge, Holt, and others. The freight on flour free here to New York is 25 cents per barrel.

This has been the dryest fish day that has passed for some time. At 3 o'clock this afternoon there was not a fish at the wharf, and no prospect of any for the next twenty-four hours and this with half dozen gondolas, three or four small boats from Bh densburg, and about a hundred wagons from the comtry, all waiting for fish! The prices this morning were Shad, 13 to 14; herring, 9 to 93. Cured shad ree (spawn) sells from \$1 to \$1 50 per keg, according to siz. The steamer James Guy took only 104 tubs of fish up to Washington this morning. Those that buy fish in your market to-morrow morning will probably find the pice Don't come here after fish, unless you are mighty fish hungry, until you shall have experienced a week or so or for them.

The transactions of the Corn Exchange to-day have been as follows: Flour in active demand-sales of 200 barrels at \$5 871. Wheat, none offered. Corn. ditta Rye, prime, 72 cents.

A delegation of Alexandrians went up to Washington

this morning, on the George Page, to have a conference with the Secretary of the Interior on the subject of the Long Bridge.
Francis L. Smith, esq., has respectfully declined the nomination of his friend "Alexandria" for the next Vi-

Among the arrivals on the Alexandria railroad to-day was the Hon. Henry A. Wise. He took

the 3-o'clock boat for Washington. He looks thin and well bleached, and his long hair is becoming silvery; but his vigorous eye still indicates an unrusted iron constitu-

LATER FROM HAVANA

The Empire City left Havana on the 8th, and arrived at New York on Monday last. The Times of Tuestey gives the following summary of the news:

Left at Havana steamer Isabel from Charleston, and W. I. mail steamer Solent, last from Vera Cruz, arrived the same morning. No foreign man-of-war in the lat-Exchanges are reported: New York, 4 to 41 per cent

discount; London, 5\(^1\) to \(^1\) per cent.

discount; London, 5\(^1\) to \(^1\) per cent. premium. Freights, owing to the large fleet of vessels at anchor and daily arrivals, have declined, while receipts from the interior have diminished—with an advance on sugar of \(^1\) real pr

arrobe.

A brisk trade is noted in the article of "coolie," for cargoes having arrived since previous advices—say, 1,322 "in bulk," in addition to 450 spoiled on the passage.

On the 1st of April Captain Greene and the commissioners are arrived. Keys, returned from their cruise. Their report highly satisfactory.

Gen. Concha was making great preparations to lodge the 10,000 men who were expected from Spain for the prosecution of the war against Mexico. News had been

prosecution of the war against Mexico. News had been brought to Havana by the Spanish war steamer Coles that the measures adopted by General Concha had been approved at home, and that 2,000 men were being enhanked in Cadiz on board the ship-of-the-line Isabel Segunda, frigate Bailen, sloop Villa de Bilbao, brig Pelaya, and steamer Francisco de Asis.

The Davio de to Marina continues the discussion of the tariff, and boldly advocates the reduction of fifty per control of the stariff, and boldly advocates the reduction of fifty per control.

cent. on all articles. From the supposition that the Diario only writes under official authority, its remarks of this question are entitled to considerable weight.

It is now generally acknowledged that the Cuba sagal crop this year will be shorter, by one-fifth, than it was last year.

anking and speculation he acquired high reputation and Our correspondent, writing from Havana on the 8th of ble of protracted labor, embracing with ardor whatever April, says:
"Borrel, on the south side, is receiving cargoes of Africal chief

"Borrel, on the south side, is receiving cargoes of ac-cans constantly, and when he cannot bribe the local chich he manages to buy up all his subordinates, and carries of his business with impunity. We have had an arrival of the north side, with 370 negroes, since last advices." We are indebted to Mr. William Moran, purser of the Empire City, for special favors. ned resolved to stand by him in this great enterprise,

> CINCINNATI WINE-VAULTS. - The Cincinnati Enquirer gives a pleasant description of a visit to the immense wine vaults of Nicholas Longworth, esq., the original wine grower in America, from which we extract the following

now, when he addresses us on the vital concerns of the nation, his words, wherever they are read, will carry with them weight, reflection, and conviction; and those words will not be lost. On the confines of Texas, in the pine log-cabins of Mississippi, in the hunter's lodge in Arkansas, wherever the pioneer mails or the saddle-bags of the circuit rider—that great instrument of civilization—can carry them, they will be circulated, I devoutly hope, for the benefit of our common country.

We are happy to notice the appointments tendered by the President to Senator Pratt, of Maryland, and to James fi. Clay, esq., of Kentucky. The letter of the former, and the exertions of the latter, contributed no little to the auspicious result of the election. This recognition of